

Phylum - Coelentrata MCQ Question Answer

Visit <https://competitive-exam.in> for more MCQ

Question: 1. Tentacles of Hydra help in

- Option A. locomotion
- Option B. food capturing
- Option C. locomotion and food capturing
- Option D. respiration

Question: 2. Coelenteron of Hydra serves the double purpose of

- Option A. digestion and circulation
- Option B. digestion and storage
- Option C. excretion and locomotion
- Option D. circulation and storage

Question: 3. Among coelenterates medusoid individuals are absent in members of the class

- Option A. hydrozoa
- Option B. scyphozoa
- Option C. anthozoa
- Option D. all the three

Question: 4. The flagella of food-absorbing cells in hydra aid in

- Option A. stirring up the digestive fluid in the digestive cavity
- Option B. engulfing food particles
- Option C. engulfing semi-digested particles inside food- absorbing cells
- Option D. none of these

Question: 5. Rhopalia are the sense organs in medusa belonging to the class

- Option A. hydrozoa
- Option B. scyphozoa
- Option C. actinozoa
- Option D. all of these

Question: 6. The first invertebrates to develop a true nervous system are

- Option A. sponges
- Option B. coelenterates
- Option C. annelids
- Option D. arthropods

Question: 7. Pneumatophore is present in

- Option A. Tubularia

- Option B. Obelia
- Option C. Hydra
- Option D. Physalia

Question: 8. Hydra reproduces by gemmation (budding) when

- Option A. Plenty of food is present
- Option B. Pond dries up
- Option C. Water becomes muddy
- Option D. Hydra is alone

Question: 9. Digestion in Hydra is

- Option A. intracellular
- Option B. extracellular
- Option C. first extracellular, then intracellular
- Option D. first intracellular, then extracellular

Question: 10. The tentacles of Hydra are

- Option A. pinnate
- Option B. hollow
- Option C. solid
- Option D. frilled

Question: 11. Coelenteron in Hydra serves the purpose of

- Option A. digestion and circulation
- Option B. digestion and storage
- Option C. excretion and digestion
- Option D. circulation and storage

Question: 12. Green Hydra is

- Option A. Hydra vulgaris
- Option B. Chlorohydra viridisma
- Option C. Hydra oligactis
- Option D. None of these

Question: 13. Nematocytes are the specialised cells found in the members of the phylum

- Option A. porifera
- Option B. coelenterata
- Option C. annelida
- Option D. platyhelminthes

Question: 14. If nematocysts are absent in Hydra, which is affected

- Option A. Locomotion

- Option B. Predation
- Option C. Both (a) and (b)
- Option D. Reproduction

Question: 15. Which one is found in Hydra

- Option A. Metabolism
- Option B. Metamerism
- Option C. Melting
- Option D. Metamorphosis

Question: 16. The larva of Hydra is known as

- Option A. hydrula
- Option B. planula
- Option C. tadpole
- Option D. amphiblastula

Question: 17. A coelentrate, commonly known as fresh water polyp is

- Option A. Hydra
- Option B. Obelia
- Option C. Physalia
- Option D. Acerelia

Question: 18. If a Hydra is cut into two pieces, it is noted that

- Option A. both parts die
- Option B. both parts make up the loss and form two new individuals
- Option C. both parts live independently as they are
- Option D. none of these

Question: 19. If a Hydra is cut into two pieces, it is noted that

- Option A. both parts die
- Option B. both parts make up the loss and form two new individuals
- Option C. both parts live independently as they are
- Option D. none of these

Question: 20. The number of tentacles in Hydra is

- Option A. 24
- Option B. 610
- Option C. 1040
- Option D. 4050

Question: 21. Hydra respire through

- Option A. mesoglea

- Option B. general surface
- Option C. pellicle
- Option D. gastrodermis

Question: 22. Nutritionally Hydra is

- Option A. saprozoic
- Option B. herbivorous
- Option C. insectivorous
- Option D. carnivorous

Question: 23. In Hydra, the physiological division of labour is exhibited by

- Option A. cellular layers
- Option B. tissues
- Option C. cell differentiation
- Option D. organs

Question: 24. Musculo-glandular cells are found in hydra

- Option A. on the tentacles
- Option B. on the hypostome
- Option C. on the basal disc
- Option D. in the gastrodermis

Question: 25. The small green alga that lives inside Hydra is called

- Option A. Zoochlorella
- Option B. Chlamydomonas
- Option C. Euglena
- Option D. None of these

Question: 26. Body wall of coelentrates is described as

- Option A. diploblastic
- Option B. integument
- Option C. multicellular
- Option D. triploblastic

Question: 27. Polymorphic coelentrates are the members of the class

- Option A. hydrozoa
- Option B. scyphozoa
- Option C. actinozoa
- Option D. all of these

Question: 28. Ctenophores generally exhibit

- Option A. bilateral symmetry

- Option B. radial symmetry
- Option C. asymmetry
- Option D. spherical symmetry

Question: 29. The poisonous fluid present in the nematocysts of Hydra is

- Option A. toxin
- Option B. venom
- Option C. hypnotoxin
- Option D. haematin

Question: 30. The testes of hydra are located

- Option A. below the ovaries
- Option B. below the tentacles
- Option C. further down the tentacles to occupy central position of the body
- Option D. anywhere on the body between tentacles and adhesive disc

Answer Sheet

1	C	
2	A	
3	C	
4	A	
5	B	
6	B	
7	D	
8	A	
9	C	
10	B	
11	A	
12	B	
13	B	
14	C	
15	A	
16	B	
17	A	
18	A	
19	B	
20	B	
21	B	
22	D	
23	C	
24	C	
25	A	
26	A	
27	A	
28	A	
29	C	
30	B	